SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Art Unit: 7 Phone Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location	Number 30	Examiner #: 6332 Date: 12/11/63 Serial Number: 10/84/766 Esults Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL			
If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need. **********************************					
			22. / O		,
			Earliest Priority Filing Date:		
			For Sequence Searches Only Please incl appropriate serial number.	ude all pertinent informatio	n (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the
the general	findle of	Dem 1. Elentes.			
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**********	*****	************			
STAFF USE ONLY	Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable			
Searcher:	NA Sequence (#)	STN			
Searcher Phone #:	AA Sequence (#)	Dialog			
Searcher Location:	Structure (#)	Questel/Orbit			
Date Searcher Picked Up:	Bibliographic	Dr.Link			
Date Completed:	Litigation	Lexis/Nexis			
Searcher Prep & Review Time:	Fulltext	Sequence Systems			
Clerical Prep Time:	Patent Family	WWW/Internet			
Online Time:	Other	Other (specify)			
PTO-1590 (8-01)		•			

Page 1Duc866

=> file reg

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 15:45:31 ON 15 DEC 2003
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 14 DEC 2003 HIGHEST RN 627034-55-3 DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 14 DEC 2003 HIGHEST RN 627034-55-3

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JULY 14, 2003

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Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. For more information enter HELP PROP at an arrow prompt in the file or refer to the file summary sheet on the web at: http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/registryss.html

=> file caplus

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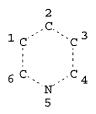
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 15 Dec 2003 VOL 139 ISS 25 FILE LAST UPDATED: 14 Dec 2003 (20031214/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L3 SCR 2043 L12 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

NUMBER OF NODES IS 6

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L15 STR

NODE ATTRIBUTES:

DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM

DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:

RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED

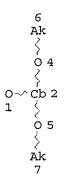
NUMBER OF NODES IS 11

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L17 6 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L15 AND L12 AND L3

L18 3 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L17

L21 STR



NODE ATTRIBUTES:
DEFAULT MLEVEL IS ATOM
DEFAULT ECLEVEL IS LIMITED

GRAPH ATTRIBUTES:
RING(S) ARE ISOLATED OR EMBEDDED
NUMBER OF NODES IS 6

STEREO ATTRIBUTES: NONE

L23 19 SEA FILE=REGISTRY SSS FUL L21 AND L12 AND L3 L25 12 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 OR L23

=> d ti 1-12

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Solid electrolyte using porous polymer

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units and the use thereof

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Optical properties of segmented cyano-containing PPV-based chromophore for fluorescent sensing

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Polymers and dienes, their synthesis, and electronic devices incorporating same

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Polymer-supported ligands, procedures for their production and their use as catalysts

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Application of the continuous Sharpless dihydroxylation

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

TI Asymmetric dihydroxylations using immobilized alkaloids with an

Page 4Duc866

anthraquinone core

- L25 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- A novel fluorescent monomer for the selective detection of phenols and anilines
- L25 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- Molecular imprinting via a novel mixed acetal linker for a fluorescent sensor
- L25 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- TI Covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion sensors
- L25 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- Supramolecular Electrode Materials Derivated from Pyrrole-Substituted Ruthenium(II) Bipyridyl Calix[4] arenes
- L25 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
- Oligomers containing carbocyanine/flexible chain segments as nonlinear optical materials

=> d ibib abs hitstr ind total

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:531597 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:103747

TITLE: Solid electrolyte using porous polymer INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Shinichi; Igawa, Satoshi PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Canon Inc., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.

Patent

CODEN: JKXXAF

LANGUAGE:

Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

DOCUMENT TYPE:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE PATENT NO. KIND DATE -----JP 2003197263 A2 20030711 JP 2001-394363 20011226 RITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-394363 20011226 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: ĠΙ

$$R^{1}$$
 R^{2}
 R^{3}
 R^{3}

AB The electrolyte, especially for a secondary lithium battery, has a polymer obtained by polymerization of a compound I [R1, R2 and R3 = H, halo or C1-18 alkyl

group having ≥ 1 -CH2- is substituted by -O-, -CO-, -Pha-, -CH=CH-, -C(CH3)=CH-. -CC- or epoxy group; Pha = 1,4-phenylene which may be substituted by C1-25 alkyl group having ≥ 1 -CH2- is substituted by -O-, -CO-, -CH=CH-, -C(CH3)=CH-. -CC- or epoxy group; and ≥ 1 of R1, R2 and R3 = acryl, methacryl, vinyl, or epoxy group] and having several hollow parts inside; where the hallow parts are filled with a metal salt electrolyte solution

IT 558474-11-6P 558474-14-9P

RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(solid electrolytes using porous polymers for secondary lithium batteries)

RN 558474-11-6 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-tris[[7-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]heptyl]oxy]-, polymer with N-4-pyridinyl-4-pyridinecarboxamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 558474-10-5 CMF C37 H54 O11

CM 2

CRN 64479-78-3 CMF C11 H9 N3 O Page 6Duc866

RN 558474-14-9 CAPLUS

CN Benzoic acid, 3,4,5-tris[[11-[(1-oxo-2-propenyl)oxy]undecyl]oxy]-, polymer with N-4-pyridinyl-4-pyridinecarboxamide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 210822-61-0 CMF C49 H78 O11

$$\begin{array}{c} O \\ H_2C = CH - C - O - (CH_2)_{11} - O \\ O \\ H_2C = CH - C - O - (CH_2)_{11} - O \\ O - (CH_2)_{11} - O - C - CH = CH_2 \end{array}$$

CM 2

CRN 64479-78-3 CMF Cll H9 N3 O

IC ICM HO1M010-40

ICS H01B001-06

- CC 52-2 (Electrochemical, Radiational, and Thermal Energy Technology)
- ST secondary lithium battery solid electrolyte porous polymer
- IT Battery electrolytes

Polymer electrolytes

(solid electrolytes using porous polymers for secondary lithium batteries)

IT 96-48-0, γ -Butyrolactone 96-49-1, Ethylene carbonate 108-32-7, Propylene carbonate 109-99-9, Tetrahydrofuran, uses 14283-07-9, Lithium tetrafluoroborate

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

```
batteries)
IT
     558474-07-0P
                   558474-09-2P 558474-11-6P 558474-12-7P
     558474-13-8P 558474-14-9P
     RL: DEV (Device component use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP
     (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (solid electrolytes using porous polymers for secondary lithium
       batteries)
L25 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:
                     2003:202698 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:
                        138:238568
                        Conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units
TITLE:
                        and the use thereof
INVENTOR (S):
                        Becker, Heinrich; Treacher, Kevin; Spreitzer, Hubert;
                        Falcou, Aurelie; Stoessel, Philipp; Buesing, Arne;
                        Parham, Amir
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):
                        Covion Organic Semiconductors G.m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE:
                        PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
                        CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:
                        Patent
LANGUAGE:
                        German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:
                   KIND DATE
    PATENT NO.
                                   APPLICATION NO. DATE
     -----
    WO 2003020790 A2 20030313
                                        WO 2002-EP9628 20020829
    WO 2003020790
                     A3
                           20030912
        W: CN, JP, KR, US
        RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT,
            LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR
    DE 10143353
                     A1 20030320
                                         DE 2001-10143353 20010904
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
                                      DE 2001-10143353 A 20010904
    Spirobifluorene-type unit-containing conjugated polymer, useful in
    optoelectronic devices, are manufactured containing ≥1 addnl. unit that (a)
     improves the insertion or transportation of holes, (b) improves the
     insertion or transportation of electrons, (c) accomplishes both (a) and
     (b), and (d) exhibits phosphorescence. A typical polymer was manufactured by
    polymerization of 1.768 g 2,7-dibromo-2',3',6',7'-tetrakis(2-
    methylbutoxy) spirobifluorene with 0.183 g N, N'-bis(4-bromophenyl)-N, N'-
    bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)benzidine by the Yamamoto coupling in PhMe-DMF
    mixture in the presence of 1,5-cyclooctadiene, Ni(COD)2, and 2,2'-bipyridyl.
IT
    501435-05-8P
    RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
        (conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units and units that
       phosphoresce for optoelectronic devices)
    501435-05-8 CAPLUS
RN
     [1,1'-Biphenyl]-4,4'-diamine, N,N'-bis(4-bromophenyl)-N,N'-bis[4-(1,1-
CN
    dimethylethyl)phenyl]-, polymer with 5,8-dibromo-2,3-di-2-
    pyridinylquinoxaline, 2,7-dibromo-2',3',6',7'-tetrakis(2-methylbutoxy)-
```

(solid electrolytes using porous polymers for secondary lithium

Page 8Duc866

9,9'-spirobi[9H-fluorene] and 2,2'-[2',3',6',7'-tetrakis(2-methylbutoxy)-9,9'-spirobi[9H-fluorene]-2,7-diyl]bis[1,3,2-dioxaborolane] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 463944-36-7 CMF C44 H42 Br2 N2

CM 2

CRN 396123-43-6 CMF C49 H62 B2 O8

CM 3

CRN 395059-23-1 CMF C45 H54 Br2 O4

CM 4

CRN 175858-16-9 CMF C18 H10 Br2 N4

IC ICM C08G061-00

ICS C09K011-06; H05B033-14; H01L051-30

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

Section cross-reference(s): 73, 76

ST conjugated spirobifluorene polymer optoelectronic device; dibromotetrakis methylbutoxyspirobifluorene copolymer bisbromophenyl tertiary butylphenyl benzidine manuf

IT Optoelectronic semiconductor devices

(conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units and units that phosphoresce for optoelectronic devices)

IT Cardo polymers

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation) (conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units and units that phosphoresce for optoelectronic devices)

IT Luminescent substances

(electroluminescent; conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units and units that phosphoresce for optoelectronic devices)

ΙT 501434-82-8P 501434-83-9P 501434~85-1P 501434-87-3P 501434-88-4P 501434-90-8P 501434-92-0P 501434-94-2P 501434-95-3P 501434-96-4P 501434-97-5P 501434-98-6P 501434-99-7P 501435-00-3P 501435-01-4P 501435-03-6P 501435-04-7P **501435-05-8P** 501435-07-0P 501435-08-1P 501435~10-5P 501435-11-6P 501435-12-7P 501435-13-8P 501435-14-9P 501435-15-0P 501435-16-1P 501435-17-2P 501435-18-3P 501435-20-7P 501435-21-8P 501435-23-0P 501435-24-1P 501435-25-2P

```
501435-26-3P
                   501435-27-4P 501435-28-5P 501435-29-6P 501435-30-9P
     501657-52-9P
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)
        (conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units and units that
        phosphoresce for optoelectronic devices)
IT
     165190-76-1P, 4,7-Bis(thien-2-yl)-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole
                                                                501434-69-1P,
     5'-tert-Butyl-2'-(4''-tert-butylphenyl)-2,3-bis(2-methylbutyloxy)biphenyl
     501434-70-4P, 2-Bromo-5'-tert-butyl-2'-(4''-tert-butylphenyl)-4,5-bis(2-
     methylbutyloxy)biphenyl
                               501434-74-8P
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
     (Reactant or reagent)
        (monomer precursor; conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units
        and units that phosphoresce for optoelectronic devices)
IT
     122-39-4, Diphenylamine, reactions
                                        134-81-6, Benzil
                                                             328-70-1,
     1-Bromo-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene
                                              401-78-5, 1-Bromo-3-
     trifluoromethylbenzene
                              553-94-6, 2-Bromo-1,4-dimethylbenzene
     1122-91-4, 4-Bromobenzaldehyde
                                     6165-68-0, Thiophene-2-boronic acid
     14348-75-5, 2,7-Dibromofluoren-9-one 15155-41-6, 4,7-Dibromo-2,1,3,-
                        31558-41-5, 4-Bromo-2,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde
     benzothiadiazole
     69272-50-0, 3,6-Dibromo-1,2-phenylenediamine
                                                  70728-89-1,
     2-Bromo-4,4'-di-tert-butylbiphenyl
                                        171408-84-7, 2,7-Dibromo-9,9'-
     spirobifluorene 171408-88-1, 2,7-Diiodo-2',7'-dibromo-9,9'-
     spirobifluorene
                       340148-67-6, 3,4-Bis(2-methylbutyloxy)benzeneboronic
            501434-77-1D, derivs.
     acid
                                   501434-79-3D, derivs.
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (monomer precursor; conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units
        and units that phosphoresce for optoelectronic devices)
     94544-77-1P, 5,8-Dibromo-2,3-diphenylquinoxaline
TΤ
                                                      288071-87-4P,
     4,7-Bis(2-bromo-5-thienyl)-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole 501434-68-0P,
     2,7-Dibromo-8'-tert-butyl-5'-(4''-tert-butylphenyl)-2',3'-bis(2-
    methylbutyloxy) spirobifluorene 501434-71-5P
                                                    501434-72-6P
     501434-73-7P, 4-Bromo-7-(2-bromo-5-thienyl)-2,1,3-benzothiadiazole
     501434-75-9P, 1-(2-Ethylhexyloxy)-4-methoxy-2,5-bis-(4-bromo-2,5-
    dimethoxystyryl)benzene
                             501434-76-0P, 2,3,6,7-Tetrakis(2-methylbutoxy)-
     2',7'-bis(4-bromostyryl)-9,9'spirobifluorene 501434-78-2P,
     1,4-Dibromo-2,5-(4-fluorostyryl)benzene 501434-80-6P,
     2,7-Dibromo-2',7'-(N,N-diphenylamino)-9,9'-spirobifluorene
                                                                  501657-51-8P
    RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT
     (Reactant or reagent)
        (monomer; conjugated polymers containing spirobifluorene units and units
        that phosphoresce for optoelectronic devices)
L25 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:
                         2002:893977 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:
                         138:310853
TITLE:
                        Optical properties of segmented cyano-containing
                        PPV-based chromophore for fluorescent sensing
AUTHOR(S):
                        Lee, Taek Seung; Na, Jongho; Lee, Jin Kyun; Park, Won
                        Но
CORPORATE SOURCE:
                        Department of Textile Engineering, Organic and
                         Optoelectronic Materials Laboratory, Chungnam National
```

University, Taejon, 305-764, S. Korea

Page 11Duc866

SOURCE:

Optical Materials (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2003),

21(1-3), 429-432

CODEN: OMATET; ISSN: 0925-3467

PUBLISHER:

Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

Optical metal ion responsive properties of segmented cyano-PPV derivative with pyridyl group are reported. The polymer solution in DMF exhibited absorption maximum at 346 nm and emission maximum at .apprx.470 nm (excitation wavelength 346 nm). A new absorption was observed at 296 nm by addition of ferric and uranyl ions to the polymer solution presumably due to charge transfer interaction between polymer chain and metal ion. Consecutive fluorescence quenching was induced upon exposure to ferric ion. It is presumed that the metal ion binding leads to produce trapping sites for the excitation resulting in fluorescence quenching.

IT 509078-08-4P

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation) (optical properties of segmented cyano-containing PPV-based chromophore for fluorescent sensing and effect of iron and uranyl ions)

RN 509078-08-4 CAPLUS

CN 1,4-Benzenediacetonitrile, polymer with 4,4'-[1,8-octanediylbis(oxy)]bis[2,6-dimethoxybenzaldehyde] and 4,4'-(2,6-pyridinediyl)bis[benzaldehyde] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 509078-07-3 CMF C19 H13 N O2

CM 2

CRN 213980-90-6 CMF C26 H34 O8

CM 3

CRN 622-75-3 CMF C10 H8 N2

CC 73-2 (Optical, Electron, and Mass Spectroscopy and Other Related Properties)
Section cross-reference(s): 36

Section cross-reference(s): 36

ST optical property segmented cyano PPV fluorescent polymer; sensing polymer uranyl iron ion

IT Optical sensors

(materials for; optical properties of segmented cyano-containing PPV-based chromophore for fluorescent sensing and effect of iron and uranyl ions)

IT Fluorescence quenching

UV and visible spectra

(optical properties of segmented cyano-containing PPV-based chromophore for fluorescent sensing and effect of iron and uranyl ions)

IT 16637-16-4P, Uranyl ion(2+) 509078-08-4P

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation) (optical properties of segmented cyano-containing PPV-based chromophore for fluorescent sensing and effect of iron and uranyl ions)

IT 622-75-3, 1,4-Phenylenediacetonitrile 213980-90-6 509078-07-3

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(optical properties of segmented cyano-containing PPV-based chromophore for fluorescent sensing and effect of iron and uranyl ions)

IT 7439-89-6P, Iron, properties

RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation) (trivalent ions; optical properties of segmented cyano-containing PPV-based chromophore for fluorescent sensing and effect of iron and uranyl ions)

REFERENCE COUNT:

THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

15

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2002:716337 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

137:248122

TITLE:

Polymers and dienes, their synthesis, and electronic

devices incorporating same INVENTOR (S): Epstein, Arthur; Wang, Daike PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Ohio State University, USA SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent LANGUAGE: English FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: PATENT INFORMATION: PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE ----------WO 2002072654 A2 20020919 WO 2002-US7420 20020312 AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG US 2002177637 Al 20021128 US 2002-84866 20020228 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-275443P P 20010313 US 2001-275762P P 20010314 US 2002-84866 A 20020228 Polymers having RCH:CHR1CH:CHR groups [R = substituted phenylene or AΒ (substituted) pyridinediyl] in the backbone and RCH:CHR1CH:CHR [R =(substituted) quinolinyl, (substituted) pyridinyl, substituted Ph, or (substituted) naphthyl; R1 = (substituted) C6H4 or (substituted) pyridinediyl] are manufactured A typical polymer was manufactured by refluxing mixture containing 150 mL THF, 502 mg 1,6-bis(2,6-dimethoxy-4carbonylphenoxy) hexane, 890 g 2,6-pyridinediylbis(triphenylphosphonium bromide), and 10 mL 2M KO-tert-Bu in THF. 460061-29-4P 460061-30-7P 460061-32-9P IT RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (conjugated unsatd. aromatic polymers and divinylarylene compds. for electronic devices) RN 460061-29-4 CAPLUS Phosphonium, [2,6-pyridinediylbis(methylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dibromide, CN polymer with 4,4'-[1,6-hexanediylbis(oxy)]bis[3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME) CM 1 CRN 204185-68-2 CMF C24 H30 O8

CM 2

CRN 143756-79-0 CMF C43 H37 N P2 . 2 Br

●2 Br-

RN 460061-30-7 CAPLUS

CN Poly[2,6-pyridinediyl-1,2-ethenediyl(3,5-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)oxy-1,6-hexanediyloxy(2,6-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

OMe MeO CH CH CH
$$\sim$$
 CH \sim C

RN 460061-32-9 CAPLUS

CN Phosphonium, [2,6-pyridinediylbis(methylene)]bis[triphenyl-, dibromide, polymer with 4,4'-[(2,5-dimethoxy-l-1,4-phenylene)bis(methyleneoxy)]bis[3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 460061-31-8 CMF C28 H30 O10

Page 15Duc866

OHC OMe
$$MeO$$
 CHO CH_2 OMe CH_2 OMe CH_2 OMe

CM 2

CRN 143756-79-0 CMF C43 H37 N P2 . 2 Br

●2 Br-

RN 460061-33-0 CAPLUS

CN Poly[2,6-pyridinediyl-1,2-ethenediyl(3,5-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene) oxymethylene(2,5-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene) methyleneoxy(2,6-dimethoxy-1,4-phenylene)-1,2-ethenediyl] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

```
= CH----
```

IC ICM CO8G

CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers) Section cross-reference(s): 76

ST polyaryleneethenylene manuf electronic device; bisdimethylcarbonylphenoxyhexane pyridinediylbistriphenylphosphonium bromide copolymer manuf

IT Electric apparatus

(conjugated unsatd. aromatic polymers and divinylarylene compds. for electronic devices)

IT Poly(arylenealkenylenes)

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation) (conjugated unsatd. aromatic polymers and divinylarylene compds. for electronic devices)

IT 2131-98-8P 3095-81-6P 6266-89-3P 24346-76-7P 51249-14-0P 103046-42-0P 107758-51-0P 188970-59-4P 204185-75-1P 219144-52-2P 289059-26-3P 289059-27-4P 460061-29-4P 460061-30-7P 460061-32-9P 460061-33-0P 460061-34-1P 460061-35-2P 460061-36-3P 460061-37-4P 460061-38-5P 460061-39-6P 460061-40-9P 460061-41-0P 460061-42-1P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

(conjugated unsatd. aromatic polymers and divinylarylene compds. for electronic devices)

IT 66-99-9, 2-Naphthaldehyde 86-51-1, 2,3-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde 123-11-5, p-Anisaldehyde, reactions 872-85-5, 4-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde 1122-72-1, 6-Methyl-2-pyridinecarboxaldehyde 1519-47-7, 1,4-Xylylenebis(triphenylphosphonium chloride) 2103-57-3, 2,3,4-Trimethoxybenzaldehyde 4363-93-3, 4-Quinolinecarboxaldehyde 5470-96-2, 2-Quinolinecarboxaldehyde 10273-64-0 61973-87-3

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(divinylarylene compound precursor; conjugated unsatd. aromatic polymers and divinylarylene compds. for electronic devices)

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2002:27549 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

136:87503

TITLE:

Polymer-supported ligands, procedures for their

production and their use as catalysts

INVENTOR(S):

Woeltinger, Jens; Henniges, Hans; Bolm, Carsten;

Maischak, Astrid; Burkhardt, Olaf; Reichert, Dietmar;

Karau, Andreas; Philippe, Jean-Louis; Bommarius,

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):

Andreas; Drauz, Karlheinz; Krimmer, Hans-Peter Degussa Ag, Germany

SOURCE:

Ger. Offen., 28 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Patent

LANGUAGE:

German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE ------------------------DE 10036328 A1 20020110 DE 2000-10036328 20000726 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2000-10029600 A1 20000615

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:87503

The invention treats optically active homogeneous soluble polymer-supported ligands containing, as the active unit causing chiral induction, ≥ 1 of anthraquinone, dihydroquinidine, and dihydroquinine groups, with the polymer being selected from polyacrylates, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polysiloxanes, polybutadiene, polyisoprene, hydrocarbon polymers, PEG, PPG, polystyrene, and polyoxazoline, for use in manufacture of enantiomer-enriched organic compds., preferably in dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds. A typical catalyst was manufactured by stirring DCM containing MeO(CH2CH2O)nCOCH2CH2CO2H 0.51, 1,4-bis(9-0dihydroquinidinyl)-9-(4-hydroxyphenyl)anthraquinone 0.14, DMAP 0.003, and DCC 0.02 g 24 h.

ΙT 332877-55-1P 332877-56-2P 332877-58-4P 332877-59-5P 386704-25-2P 386704-27-4P

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.)

RN332877-55-1 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[4-[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenoxy]-1,4-dioxobutyl]- ω -methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$$\texttt{MeO} = \begin{bmatrix} \texttt{CH}_2 - \texttt{CH}_2 - \texttt{O} & \texttt{O} & \texttt{O} \\ \texttt{II} & \texttt{C} - \texttt{CH}_2 - \texttt{CH}_2 - \texttt{C} - \texttt{O} \\ \texttt{II} & \texttt{O} \end{bmatrix}$$

RN 332877-56-2 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenyl]- ω -methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

RN 332877-58-4 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α,α' -(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)bis[oxy[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9,11-diyl]thio-2,1-ethanediyloxy(1,4-dioxo-4,1-butanediyl)]bis[ω -methoxy-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$$-C$$
 $-CH_2-CH_2$ OMe

$$-\frac{\circ}{\mathsf{C}} - \frac{\circ}{\mathsf{C}} - \mathsf{CH}_2 - \mathsf{CH}_2 - \frac{\circ}{\mathsf{In}} = \mathsf{OMe}$$

RN 332877-59-5 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α,α' -(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)bis[oxy[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9,11-diyl]thio-2,1-ethanediyl]bis[$_{0}$ -methoxy-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO
$$CH_2-CH_2-S-CH_2-CH_2$$
 $O-CH_2$ MeO $CH_2-CH_2-S-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2$ $O-CH_2$

$$-CH_2$$
 OMe

$$-CH_2$$
 OMe

RN 386704-25-2 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[2-[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenoxy]-2-oxoethyl]- ω -[2-[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenoxy]-2-oxoethoxy]-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$$-0 \longrightarrow_{n}^{N} CH_{2} - C - 0 \longrightarrow_{n}^{N} CH$$

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RN 386704-27-4 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenyl]- ω -[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO
$$CH$$
 N $O-CH_2-CH_2$ n O

- IC ICM C08F008-00
- CC 45-4 (Industrial Organic Chemicals, Leather, Fats, and Waxes)

Section cross-reference(s): 23, 67 anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst polyacrylate supported ST enantiomeric hydroxylation; polyoxazoline supported anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst enantiomeric hydroxylation; polystyrene supported anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst enantiomeric hydroxylation; PPG supported anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst enantiomeric hydroxylation; PEG supported anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst enantiomeric hydroxylation; polyisoprene supported anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst enantiomeric hydroxylation; polybutadiene supported anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst enantiomeric hydroxylation; polysiloxane supported anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst enantiomeric hydroxylation; aminohydroxylation enantiomeric anthraquinone quinidine quinine deriv catalyst polyvinylpyrrolidone supported IT Polyamines RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (polyethylene-, N-acyl, support; polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.) IT Aminohydroxylation catalysts Dihydroxylation catalysts Polymer-supported reagents (polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.) ΙT Unsaturated compounds RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.) IT Polyethers, uses Polysiloxanes, uses RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses) (support; polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.) IT 86-90-8P, 4-Bromophthalic anhydride 28736-42-7P, 1,4-Difluoroanthraquinone 332877-52-8P 386704-19-4P 386704-21-8P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (ligand precursor; polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.) IT 56-54-2, Quinidine 60-24-2, 2-Mercaptoethanol 85-44-9, Phthalic anhydride 98-80-6, Phenylboronic acid 540-36-3, 1,4-Difluorobenzene 583-71-1, 4-Bromo-o-xylene 1435-55-8, Dihydroquinidine RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (ligand precursor; polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.) IT 332877-54-0P 332877-57-3P RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (ligand; polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.)

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IT
      332877-55-1P 332877-56-2P 332877-58-4P
      332877-59-5P 386704-25-2P 386704-27-4P
      RL: CAT (Catalyst use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation);
         (polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of
         enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.)
 ΙT
      52611-39-9P, S-1-Iodo-2,3-propanediol
                                              71214-80-7P, 1R,2S-1,2-Indandiol
      195625-05-9P
     RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)
         (polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of
         enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.)
     79-15-2, N-Bromoacetamide 95-13-6, Indene 556-56-9, Allyl iodide
 IT
      7780-06-5, Isopropyl cinnamate
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
         (polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of
        enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.)
     79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers
                                                9003-17-2, Polybutadiene
     9003-31-0, Polyisoprene
                               9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone
     Polystyrene
     RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
        (support; polymer-supported optically active ligands for catalysts of
        enantiomeric dihydroxylation and aminohydroxylation of unsatd. compds.)
L25 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:
                        2001:755142 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:
                         136:216511
TITLE:
                         Application of the continuous Sharpless
                         dihydroxylation
AUTHOR(S):
                         Woltinger, Jens; Henniges, Hans; Krimmer, Hans-Peter;
                         Bommarius, Andreas S.; Drauz, Karlheinz
CORPORATE SOURCE:
                         Business Unit Fine Chemicals, Degussa AG, Hanau,
                         D-63403, Germany
SOURCE:
                         Tetrahedron: Asymmetry (2001), 12(15), 2095-2098
                         CODEN: TASYE3; ISSN: 0957-4166
PUBLISHER:
                         Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE:
                         Journal
LANGUAGE:
                         English
     A continuously run Sharpless dihydroxylation in a membrane reactor gives
AΒ
     information on osmate leaching in high mol. weight, homogeneous AD catalysts,
     allowing conclusions on the leaching of heterogeneous Sharpless catalysts
     to be drawn. To date, there have been contradictory descriptions of this
    problem in the literature.
    386704-27-4
    RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
        (continuous Sharpless dihydroxylation)
RN
    386704-27-4 CAPLUS
    Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), \alpha-[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-
CN
    methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenyl]-
    \omega-[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-
    dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenoxy]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
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PAGE 2-B

CC 25-18 (Benzene, Its Derivatives, and Condensed Benzenoid Compounds)

ST continuous Sharpless dihydroxylation osmate leaching

IT Dihydroxylation

(stereoselective, continuous; of tert-Bu homocinnamate)

IT 19718-36-6, Dipotassium osmate 386704-27-4

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(continuous Sharpless dihydroxylation)

IT 154457-63-3

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(continuous Sharpless dihydroxylation)

IT 402752-95-8P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(continuous Sharpless dihydroxylation)

REFERENCE COUNT:

14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

2001:61268 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

134:280368

TITLE:

Asymmetric dihydroxylations using immobilized

alkaloids with an anthraquinone core

AUTHOR (S):

Bolm, Carsten; Maischak, Astrid

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Institut fur Organische Chemie der RWTH Aachen,

Aachen, 52056, Germany

SOURCE:

Synlett (2001), (1), 93-95

CODEN: SYNLES; ISSN: 0936-5214

PUBLISHER:

Georg Thieme Verlag

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

Page 29Duc866

LANGUAGE:

English

OTHER SOURCE(S):

CASREACT 134:280368

AB In Os-catalyzed dihydroxylations, use of polymer-supported alkaloids with an anthraquinone core allows to obtain optically active diols with high enantioselectivities. Soluble as well as insol. polymers were tested for immobilization.

IT 332877-55-1P 332877-56-2P 332877-58-4P 332877-59-5P

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(asym. dihydroxylation using immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core)

RN 332877-55-1 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[4-[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenoxy]-1,4-dioxobutyl]- $_{0}$ -methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$$\texttt{MeO} = \begin{bmatrix} \texttt{CH}_2 - \texttt{CH}_2 - \texttt{O} & \texttt{O} & \texttt{O} \\ \texttt{C} - \texttt{CH}_2 - \texttt{CH}_2 - \texttt{C} + \texttt{O} & \texttt{O} \end{bmatrix}$$

RN 332877-56-2 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α -[4-[5,8-bis[[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9-yl]oxy]-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-2-anthracenyl]phenyl]- ω -methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

$$\begin{array}{c|c} & & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\$$

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RN 332877-58-4 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α,α' -(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)bis[oxy[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9,11-diyl]thio-2,1-ethanediyloxy(1,4-dioxo-4,1-butanediyl)]bis[ω -methoxy-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO
$$CH_2 - CH_2 - S - CH_2 -$$

$$C = \begin{bmatrix} O & \\ C & \\ C & \end{bmatrix}$$
 O $CH_2 - CH_2 = \begin{bmatrix} O & \\ O & \\ D & \\ D & \end{bmatrix}$ OMe

$$-C$$
 $-CH_2-CH_2$ OMe

RN 332877-59-5 CAPLUS

CN Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), α,α' -(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)bis[oxy[(9S)-10,11-dihydro-6'-methoxycinchonan-9,11-diyl]thio-2,1-ethanediyl]bis[ω -methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

MeO
$$CH_2-CH_2-S-CH_2-CH_2$$
 $O-CH_2$ $O-CH_2$

$$-CH_2$$
 OMe

$$-CH_2$$
 OMe

CC 21-2 (General Organic Chemistry)

ST anthraquinone immobilized alkaloid catalyst asym dihydroxylation; diol stereoselective prepn; alkene asym dihydroxylation immobilized alkaloid catalyst

IT Glycols, preparation

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (1,2-; asym. dihydroxylation using immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core)

IT Alkaloids, uses

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)

(asym. dihydroxylation using immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core)

IT Alkenes, reactions

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(asym. dihydroxylation using immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core)

IT Hydroxylation catalysts

(stereoselective dihydroxylation; asym. dihydroxylation using immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core)

IT 332877-54-0DP, silica supported 332877-54-0P **332877-55-1P**

332877-56-2P 332877-58-4P 332877-59-5P

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(asym. dihydroxylation using immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core)

IT 95-13-6, Indene 556-56-9, Allyl iodide

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

Page 34Duc866

(asym. dihydroxylation using immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core)

IT 554-10-9P, 3-Iodo-1,2-propanediol 4370-02-9P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(asym. dihydroxylation using immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core)

IT 540-36-3, 1,4-Difluorobenzene 583-71-1, 4-Bromo-1,2-xylene 1435-55-8, Dihydroquinidine 28736-42-7

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core as catalysts for asym. dihydroxylation)

IT 332877-52-8P 332877-53-9P 332877-57-3P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of immobilized alkaloids with anthraquinone core as catalysts for asym. dihydroxylation)

REFERENCE COUNT:

THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1999:268758 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

131:13121

TITLE:

A novel fluorescent monomer for the selective

detection of phenols and anilines

AUTHOR (S):

Reppy, Mary A.; Cooper, Martin E.; Smithers, Juston

L.; Gin, Douglas L.

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Department of Chemistry, University of California,

Berkeley, CA, 94720-1460, USA

SOURCE:

Journal of Organic Chemistry (1999), 64(11), 4191-4195

CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

PUBLISHER:

American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: LANGUAGE: Journal English

GI

MeO
$$CH = CH$$
 N $CH = CH$ OMe OMe

AB The authors have developed a new polymerizable fluorescent probe,

2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl]pyridine (I), that is quenched selectively by aromatic alcs. and amines, even in the presence of their aliphatic analogs, oxygen, and water. This selective quenching occurs with I dissolved in nonpolar solvents such as benzene or crosslinked inside a polymethacrylate matrix. Monomer I contains a central pyridine ring similar to C. V. Kumar's fluorophore (1993, 1994). However, it has a different conjugated core architecture and can also participate in radical copolymns. with conventional monomers. This novel fluorophore architecture leads to a different mechanism of fluorescence quenching from that of Kumar's fluorophore and also to a high degree of analyte selectivity.

IT 225642-49-9P, 2,6-Bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-

dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl]pyridine-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation for the selective detection of phenols and anilines by fluorescence quenching)

RN 225642-49-9 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 1,2-ethanediyl ester, polymer with 2,6-pyridinediylbis[2,1-ethenediyl(2,6-dimethoxy-4,1-phenylene)] di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 188646-84-6 CMF C31 H29 N O8

CM 2

CRN 97-90-5

CMF C10 H14 O4

```
H2C O
                         CH2
Me^-C^-C^-O^-CH_2^-CH_2^-O^-C^-C^-Me
     80-3 (Organic Analytical Chemistry)
CC
     Section cross-reference(s): 25, 37
    bisacryloldimethoxyphenylvinylpyridine fluorescent probe phenol aniline
ST
     selective detection
IT
     Amines, analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
        (aromatic; preparation and NMR and use of 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
        dimethoxyphenyl) vinyl] pyridine for selective detection of phenols and
        anilines by fluorescent quenching)
     Solvent effect
IT
        (on fluorescent quenching of 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
        dimethoxyphenyl) vinyl] pyridine)
     Fluorescence quenching
IT
        (preparation and NMR and use of 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
        dimethoxyphenyl) vinyl] pyridine for selective detection of phenols and
        anilines by fluorescent quenching)
IT
     Phenols, analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
        (preparation and NMR and use of 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
        dimethoxyphenyl) vinyl] pyridine for selective detection of phenols and
        anilines by fluorescent quenching)
     62-53-3, Benzenamine, analysis 100-61-8, N-Methyl aniline, analysis
IT
     106-44-5, analysis 108-39-4, analysis 108-44-1, m-Toluidine, analysis
                                                               121-69-7,
     108-95-2, Phenol, analysis 120-72-9, Indole, analysis
     analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
        (2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl]pyridine for selective
        detection of phenols and anilines by fluorescent quenching)
     97-90-5, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate
ΙT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (copolymn. with 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl]pyridine
                                75-65-0, analysis 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol,
     64-17-5, Ethanol, analysis
IT
                                                  109-73-9, Butylamine,
                108-93-0, Cyclohexanol, analysis
                                        121-44-8, analysis
                111-92-2, Dibutylamine
     analysis
     RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
        (fluorescent quenching of 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
        dimethoxyphenyl) vinyl] pyridine by)
     64-19-7, Acetic acid, analysis 67-56-1, Methanol, analysis
IT
     2-Propanone, analysis 67-68-5, DMSO, analysis 78-93-3, 2-Butanone,
     analysis 100-66-3, Anisole, analysis 111-31-9, Hexanethiol
     RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST
     (Analytical study)
        (fluorescent quenching of 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
```

```
dimethoxyphenyl) vinyl] pyridine by)
     7703-74-4P, 2,6-Bis(bromomethyl)pyridine
IT
    RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
     (Reactant or reagent)
        (in preparation of 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl]pyridine)
     61973-87-3P, 2,6-Bis(diethoxyphosphorylmethyl)pyridine
                                                              106852-80-6P,
TT
     4-tert-Butyldimethylsilyloxy-3,5-dimethoxybenzaldehyde
                                                              225642-47-7P,
     2,6-Bis(2-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl)pyridine
     RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP
     (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (preparation and NMR and reaction in preparation of
2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
        dimethoxyphenyl) vinyl]pyridine)
     188646-84-6P, 2,6-Bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl]pyridine
IT
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST
     (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (preparation and NMR and use of 2,6-bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
        dimethoxyphenyl) vinyl] pyridine for selective detection of phenols and
        anilines by fluorescent quenching)
     225642-49-9P, 2,6-Bis[2-(4-acrylol-3,5-
IT
     dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl]pyridine-ethylene glycol dimethacrylate copolymer
     RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST
     (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
        (preparation for the selective detection of phenols and anilines by
        fluorescence quenching)
     814-68-6, 2-Propenoyl chloride
IΤ
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (reaction with 2,6-Bis(2-(4-hydroxy-3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)vinyl)pyridine)
     122-52-1, Triethyl phosphite
IT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (reaction with 2,6-Bis(bromomethyl)pyridine)
     1195-59-1, 2,6-Pyridinedimethanol
IT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (reaction with hydrobromic acid in acetic acid)
     18162-48-6, tert-Butyldimethylsilyl chloride
ΙT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (reaction with syringaldehyde)
     134-96-3, Syringaldehyde
IT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (reaction with tert-butyldimethylsilyl chloride)
                               THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
                         37
REFERENCE COUNT:
                               RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
L25 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
                         1998:531712 CAPLUS
ACCESSION NUMBER:
                         129:310123
DOCUMENT NUMBER:
                         Molecular imprinting via a novel mixed acetal linker
TITLE:
                         for a fluorescent sensor
                         Reppy, Mary A.; Gin, Douglas L.
AUTHOR(S):
                         Department of Chemistry, University of California,
CORPORATE SOURCE:
                         Berkeley, CA, 94720, USA
                         Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division
SOURCE:
```

Page 38Duc866

of Polymer Chemistry) (1998), 39(2), 386-387

CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer

Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

GΙ

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Some work was done incorporating imprinting polymers in sensors. The authors are studying the incorporation of a fluorescent event, thus creating a fluorescent sensor for the analyte. β -Estradiol was chosen to be used in an imprinting approach that a combination of the ionic and covalent methods. The β -estradiol converted into β -estradiol/HEMA acetal (I) at the 17-hydro group of the estradiol. The chosen fluorophore was a pyridine-based flurophore-diacrylate (II) previously developed in the authors' group. II quenched by phenolic species in solution and can form an acid-base complex with the phenol group on β -estradiol. Incorporation of fluorophore into the polymer as an acid-base complex with I creates a 2nd binding site in the cleaved polymer for the phenolic group of the β -estradiol and may allow the fluorescent detection of binding. The results can be used for developing a fluorescent sensor for β -estradiol.

IT 214463-49-7P

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (imprinting polymer using novel mixed acetal linker for fluorescent sensor for β -estradiol)

RN 214463-49-7 CAPLUS

CN 2-Propenoic acid, 1,2-ethanediyl ester, polymer with 2,2'-azobis[2-methylpropanenitrile] and 2,6-pyridinediylbis[2,1-ethenediyl(2,6-dimethoxy-4,1-phenylene)] di-2-propenoate (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 188646-84-6 CMF C31 H29 N O8 Page 39Duc866

CM 2

CRN 2274-11-5 CMF C8 H10 O4

CM 3

CRN 78-67-1 CMF C8 H12 N4

CC 80-2 (Organic Analytical Chemistry) Section cross-reference(s): 32, 37

stradiol acetal deriv imprinting polymer sensor; fluorescent sensor imprinting polymer estradiol detn

ITOptical sensors (fluorometric; mol. imprinting via novel mixed acetal linker for fluorescent sensor for β -estradiol) 214463-49-7P ΙT RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (imprinting polymer using novel mixed acetal linker for fluorescent sensor for β -estradiol) 50-28-2, β -Estradiol, analysis IT RL: ANT (Analyte); RCT (Reactant); ANST (Analytical study); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (mol. imprinting via novel mixed acetal linker for fluorescent sensor for β -estradiol) 188646-84-6 IT RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (mol. imprinting via novel mixed acetal linker for fluorescent sensor for β -estradiol) 214463-48-6P ITRL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (mol. imprinting via novel mixed acetal linker for fluorescent sensor for β-estradiol) 67-66-3, properties 71-43-2, Benzene, properties 110-82-7, Cyclohexane, properties 2189-60-8, Octyl benzene RL: PRP (Properties) (porogen in preparation of imprinting polymer using novel mixed acetal linker for fluorescent sensor for β -estradiol) THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS REFERENCE COUNT: 16 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT L25 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN 1997:696920 CAPLUS ACCESSION NUMBER: DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:354859 Covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion TITLE: sensors Barnard, Steven Mark; Waldner, Adrian; Reinhoudt, INVENTOR (S): David: Berger, Joseph Novartis Ag, Switz.; Barnard, Steven Mark; Waldner, PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Adrian; Reinhoudt, David; Berger, Joseph PCT Int. Appl., 63 pp. SOURCE: CODEN: PIXXD2 Patent DOCUMENT TYPE: English LANGUAGE: FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1 PATENT INFORMATION: APPLICATION NO. DATE PATENT NO. KIND DATE _____ ______ _____ WO 1997-EP1695 19970404 A1 19971023 WO 9739337 W: AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU,

TJ, TM

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RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB,
           GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN,
           ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
                                       AU 1997-26366
                                                       19970404
                    A1 19971107
    AU 9726366
                                                       19970404
                                       EP 1997-918111
                        19990203
    EP 894261
                     A1
        R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI
                                                       19970404
                                       JP 1997-536702
                   T2 20000711
    JP 2000508648
                                                      19970415
                                       ZA 1997-3185
                     A
                         19971016
    ZA 9703185
                                       US 1998-171330 19981207
                         20020709
                    B1
    US 6417005
                                     CH 1996-959 A 19960416
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
                                     WO 1997-EP1695 W 19970404
```

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:354859

AB Fluoroionophores that are functionalized with reactive groups and correspond to I-R1-F-R2-G, wherein I is a monovalent residue of an ionophore, wherein F is a divalent residue of a fluorophore, wherein G is a functional group and R1 and R2 are each independently of the other a direct bond or a bridging group. The fluoroionophores may be covalently bound to carrier materials and are used as active components in polymer membranes of optical sensors for the detection of ions. The sensors are distinguished by a long usable life and a high of sensitivity.

IT 198342-21-1P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion sensors)

RN 198342-21-1 CAPLUS

2-Propenoic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester, polymer with N,N-dimethyl-2-propenamide and triethyl 2,2',2''-[[5,11,17,23-tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-28-[2-[[6-[[8-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino]octyl]amino]-3-acridinyl]amino]-2-oxoethoxy]pentacyclo[19.3.1.13,7.19,13.115,19]octacosa-1(25),3,5,7(28),9,11,13(27),15,17,19(26),21,23-dodecaene-25,26,27-triyl]tris(oxy)]tris[acetate] (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 198342-07-3 CMF C83 H106 N4 O12

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 1-B

PAGE 2-A

CM 2

CRN 2680-03-7 CMF C5 H9 N O

$$\begin{matrix} \text{O} \\ || \\ \text{Me}_2 \text{N} - \text{C} - \text{CH} \longrightarrow \text{CH}_2 \end{matrix}$$

CM 3

CRN 103-11-7 CMF C11 H20 O2

IC ICM G01N021-64

ICS G01N021-77; C07D219-08; G01N031-22; G01N033-84

CC 79-2 (Inorganic Analytical Chemistry)

Section cross-reference(s): 27, 73

ST covalently immobilized fluoroionophore optical ion sensor

IT Fluorescent substances

Ionophores

(preparation of covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion sensors)

IT Metacyclophanes

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion sensors)

IT Optical sensors

(sodium ion determination by optical sensor based on covalently immobilized fluoroionophores)

IT 198342-21-1P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion sensors)

IT 198342-05-1P

RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); ANST (Analytical study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(preparation of covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion sensors)

(preparation of covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion sensors)

IT 78-67-1, AIBN 79-37-8, Oxalyl chloride 103-11-7 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 920-46-7, Methacrylic acid chloride 2680-03-7 5460-29-7 17702-83-9 112452-84-3, N-Tosyl-3,6-diaminoacridine 113215-72-8 147513-54-0

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
 (preparation of covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion
 sensors)

IT 136734-88-8P 198342-08-4P 198342-09-5P 198342-12-0P 198342-14-2P 198342-16-4P

RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(preparation of covalently immobilized fluoroionophores as optical ion sensors)

IT 7440-23-5, Sodium, analysis

RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)

(sodium ion determination by optical sensor based on covalently immobilized fluoroionophores)

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:

1997:44332 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER:

126:52080

TITLE:

Supramolecular Electrode Materials Derivated from

Pyrrole-Substituted Ruthenium(II) Bipyridyl

Calix[4]arenes

AUTHOR (S):

Bettega, Herminia Cano-Yelo; Hissler, Muriel; Moutet,

Jean-Claude; Ziessel, Raymond

CORPORATE SOURCE:

Laboratoire d'Electrochimie Organique et de

Photochimie Redox, Universite Joseph Fourier Grenoble

1, Grenoble, 38041, Fr.

SOURCE:

Chemistry of Materials (1997), 9(1), 3-5

CODEN: CMATEX; ISSN: 0897-4756

PUBLISHER:

American Chemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Journal

LANGUAGE:

English

The synthesis of novel calix[4] arenes containing one and two tris-bipyridylruthenium(II) units bearing pendant pyrrole groups is descried. Their oxidative electropolymn. in MeCN electrolyte allows the growth on carbon electrodes of thin polymer films containing both calixarene and ruthenium complex moieties. Copolymers with N-methylpyrrole also were synthesized. Also, the strong adsorption of the reduced forms of the complexes allows the reductive accumulation on electrode surfaces of thicker layers of monomers, which are readily polymerized upon electrooxidn. The study constitutes the 1st example of electropolymn. of calixarenes functionalized with transition metal complexes.

IT 184851-02-3P

RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(cyclic voltammetry in acetonitrile of carbon electrode modified with) 184851-02-3 CAPLUS

RN

Page 45Duc866

CN Ruthenium(4+), tetrakis[4-methyl-4'-[4-(1H-pyrrol-1-yl)butyl]-2,2'-bipyridine- κ N1, κ N1'][μ -[5,11,17,23-tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-26,28-bis[(5'-methyl[2,2'-bipyridin]-5-yl- κ N1, κ N1')methoxy]pentacyclo[19.3.1.13,7.19,13.115,19]octacosa-1(25),3,5,7(28),9,11,13(27),15,17,19(26),21,23-dodecaene-25,27-diol]]di-, stereoisomer, tetrakis[hexafluorophosphate(1-)], homopolymer (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

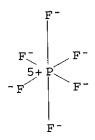
CRN 184682-30-2 CMF C144 H160 N16 O4 Ru2 CCI CCS

PAGE 1-A

PAGE 2-A

CM 2

CRN 16919-18-9 CMF F6 P CCI CCS



72-2 (Electrochemistry) CC

Section cross-reference(s): 35, 36, 66, 78

supramol electrode derived pyrrole ruthenium calixarene; pyrrole ST substituted ruthenium bipyridyl calixarene electropolymn; adsorbed ruthenium bipyridyl calixarene pyrrole electropolymn; oxidative electropolymn ruthenium bipyridyl calixarene pyrrole; methylpyrrole copolymer ruthenium bipyridyl calixarene pyrrole

Polymerization IT

Polymerization

(electrochem., oxidative; of pyrrole-substituted ruthenium bipyridyl calix[4] arenes in acetonitrile)

IT Adsorption

(electrochem.; of reduced pyrrole-substituted ruthenium bipyridyl calix[4] arenes on carbon in acetonitrile)

Conformation IT

Mass spectra

NMR (nuclear magnetic resonance)

(of pyrrole-substituted ruthenium bipyridyl calix[4]arenes)

Reduction, electrochemical IT

Reduction potential

(of pyrrole-substituted ruthenium bipyridyl calix[4] arenes in acetonitrile: adsorption on electrode of reduced form)

Adsorbed substances ΤТ

(oxidative electropolymn. of pyrrole-substituted ruthenium bipyridyl calix[4] arenes in acetonitrile)

IT Electrodes

(supramol. electrode materials derived from pyrrole-substituted ruthenium bipyridyl calix[4]arenes)

184851-03-4P 184851-01-2P 184851-02-3P IT

RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

(cyclic voltammetry in acetonitrile of carbon electrode modified with) 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses IT

RL: DEV (Device component use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(cyclic voltammetry of carbon electrode in acetonitrile modified with

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pyrrole-substituted ruthenium bipyridyl calix[4]arenes)
    1923-70-2, Tetrabutylammonium perchlorate
IT
    RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
        (cyclic voltammetry of pyrrole-substituted ruthenium bipyridyl
        calix[4] arenes in acetonitrile containing)
     96-54-8, N-Methylpyrrole
IT
     RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (electrochem. oxidative polymerization pyrrole-substituted ruthenium
bipyridyl
        calix[4] arenes with)
                                 184682-35-7
     184682-33-5 184682-34-6
IT
     RL: FMU (Formation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); FORM (Formation,
     nonpreparative)
        (electrochem. reductive formation)
                   184682-31-3P
     184682-29-9P
IΤ
     RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); SPN
     (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent);
     USES (Uses)
        (preparation and cyclic voltammetry and electropolymn.: supramol. electrode
        materials derivated from pyrrole-substituted ruthenium(II) bipyridyl
        calix[4]arenes)
     145145-13-7
ΙT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
         (reaction with bipyridyl calix[4]arenes)
     184682-32-4
                   184851-04-5
IT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
         (reaction with ruthenium (pyrrolyl) methylbipyridine chloro complex)
L25 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
                         1991:493081 CAPLUS
ACCESSION NUMBER:
                          115:93081
DOCUMENT NUMBER:
                          Oligomers containing carbocyanine/flexible chain
TITLE:
                          segments as nonlinear optical materials
                          Yu, Luping; Chen, Mai; Dalton, Larry R.
 AUTHOR(S):
                          Dep. Chem., Univ. South. California, Los Angeles, CA,
 CORPORATE SOURCE:
                          90089-1062, USA
                          Polymer (1991), 32(8), 1369-75
 SOURCE:
                          CODEN: POLMAG; ISSN: 0032-3861
                          Journal
 DOCUMENT TYPE:
                          English
      Oligomers containing carbocyanine units linked by flexible chain segments were
 LANGUAGE:
      prepared The oligomers were cast into films and had improved miscibility
      with other host polymer matrixes compared to the simple carbocyanine mols.
      Degenerate 4-wave mixing (DFWM) measurements showed that a pure oligomer
      film had high optical nonlinearity, \chi(3)/\alpha = 9.0 + 10-13
      esu·cm at \lambda = 532 nm. The reaction of acidic protons in a
      quinolidine quaternary salt with di-Et squarate was utilized to synthesize
      a polymer. The polymer containing 13 repeat units, had a diffuse and strong
      absorption in the visible region and did not exhibit a detectable DFWM
      signal at 532 or 1064 nm.
      135198-77-5P
      RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
 TΤ
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(preparation and nonlinear optical properties of)

135198-77-5 CAPLUS RN

Quinolinium, 6,6'-[1,5-pentanediylbis(oxy)]bis[1-ethyl-2-methyl-, CN diiodide, polymer with 3,4-diethoxy-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 132271-81-9 C29 H36 N2 O2 . 2 I CMF

Me
$$N_{+}$$
 Et N_{+} Me

2 I-

CM 2

CRN 5231-87-8 C8 H10 O4 CMF

35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers) CC

Section cross-reference(s): 36

carbocyanine oligomer nonlinear optical material ST

Polyethers, preparation IT

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)

(carbocyanine-containing, preparation and nonlinear optical properties of)

Optical nonlinear property IT

(of carbocyanine-containing polymers and oligomers)

Optical materials

ΙT (nonlinear, carbocyanine-containing oligomers, preparation and characterization

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of)
     132271-82-0P
TΨ
                    135072-99-0P
     RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
        (oligomeric, preparation and nonlinear optical properties of)
IT
     1078-28-0P, 2-Methyl-6-methoxyquinoline
     RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
        (preparation and hydrolysis or quaternization of, with Et iodide)
TT
     135198-77-5P
     RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
        (preparation and nonlinear optical properties of)
IT
     132271-81-9P
     RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
     (Reactant or reagent)
        (preparation and polymerization of)
TΨ
     135609-10-8P
     RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
     (Reactant or reagent)
        (preparation and reaction of, with Et iodide)
ΙT
     135609-09-5P
     RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
     (Reactant or reagent)
        (preparation and reaction of, with dibromoethane)
     63151-43-9P
IT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
     (Reactant or reagent)
        (preparation and reaction of, with tri-Et orthoformate)
     135609-11-9P
     RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
        (preparation of, as model for carbocyanine-containing oligomers)
IT
     106-93-4, 1,2-Dibromoethane
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (reaction of, with methylhydroxyquinoline hydrogen bromide)
     122-51-0, Triethyl orthoformate
ΙT
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (reaction of, with methylmethoxyethylquinoline iodide)
IT
     75-03-6, Ethyl iodide
     RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (reaction of, with methylmethoxyquinoline or
        bis(methylquinolinoxy)pentane)
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